

JK

274

.G75

*Manual
for
Women Voters*

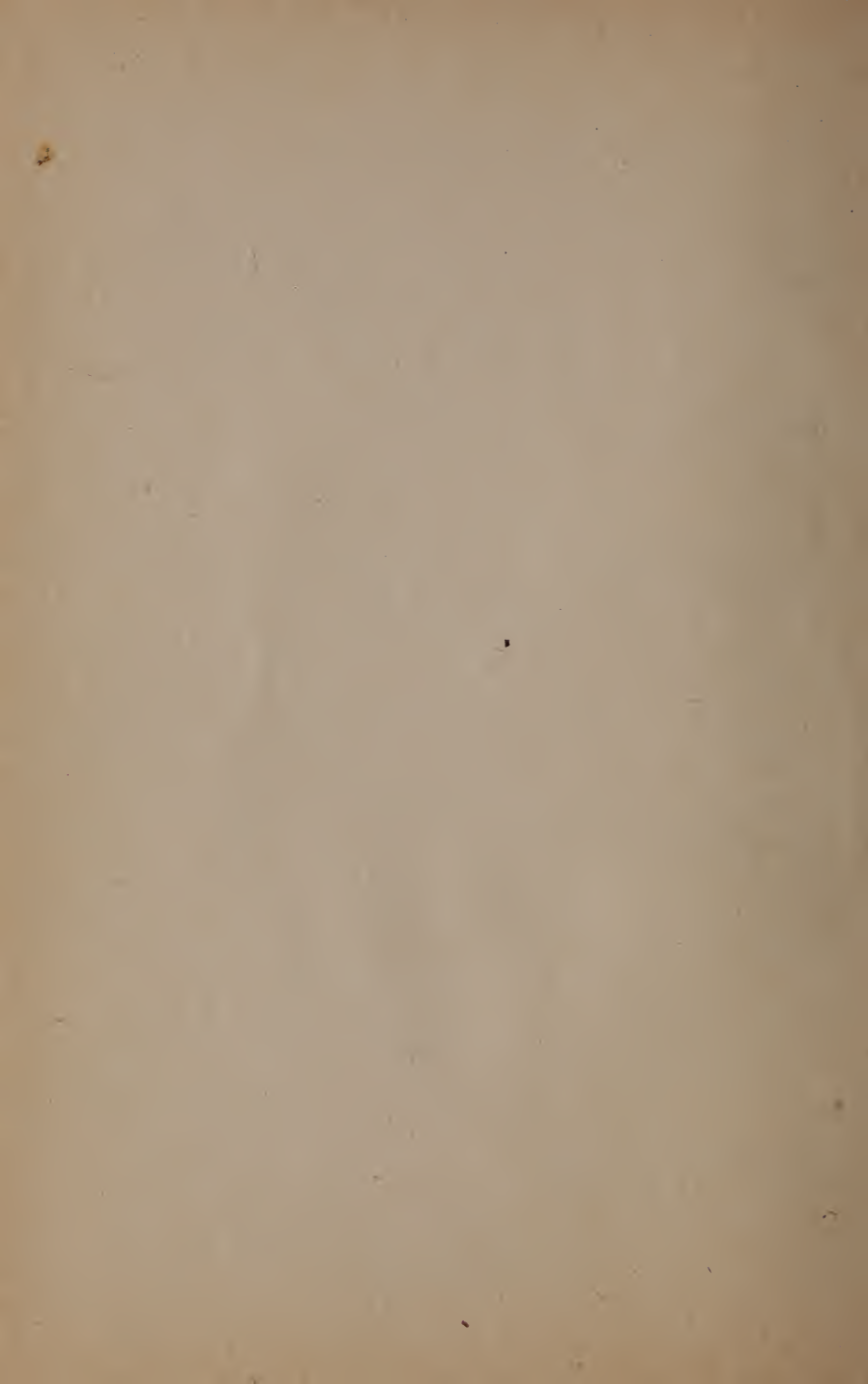


Class JK274

Book .G75

Copyright N^o _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT



MANUAL FOR WOMEN VOTERS

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

THE CONGRESS
THE PRESIDENT
THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
THE CABINET OFFICES
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES OF THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
THE MONROE DOCTRINE
LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS
THE SEVERAL STATES

4
3
2
3
3
3

Copyright, June, 1922, by
EDWARD AUGUSTUS GROSS AND HOMER JOSEPH DODGE

JK 274
.G75

With the granting of the ballot to any class or people voting ceases to be a privilege and becomes a duty.

To be performed intelligently and effectively this duty must be based upon understanding.

An understanding of the American polity cannot but increase loyalty to the country, love for its institutions and respect for its government.

With the hope that this simple treatise may contribute something definite to the understanding and to the citizenship of voters, both men and women, throughout the United States,

this book is dedicated to
The Millions of Enfranchised
Women

FEDERAL TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE

Publishers
175 Fifth Avenue
New York
N. Y.

JUN 19 1922

©Cl.A674636

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Planted in the soil of the original thirteen states the roots of the Constitution have struck out across the North American Continent spreading the inestimable benefits of its stable government "of the people, by the people, for the people" over forty-eight states, not to mention Alaska and the island possessions, containing the homes of more than one-hundred-and-ten-million people, the mightiest nation the world has ever known. This Constitution has served as a model for liberal governments established throughout the world for nearly a century and a half.

The system of government devised by the Constitution of the United States, and developed under it, makes it the duty of voters to decide what kind of government the country shall enjoy and responsibility for the actions of officials elected rests upon the people.

In our great country there are two distinct governments: the federal government and the state government. The Constitution of the United States gives broad powers to the federal government and provides that powers not granted to the federal government shall remain with the several states.

The Constitution established a government of three branches: the Legislative branch, which is the Con-

gress of the United States, composed of an upper house, the United States Senate, and a lower house, the House of Representatives; the Executive branch, at the head of which stands the President of the United States; the Judicial branch, consisting of the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts.

Votes cast by men and women on election day every four years decide who shall conduct the executive functions. Votes cast every two years decide who shall conduct the legislative functions. The judicial functions are conducted by judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The President and Vice-President are elected every four years. Senators are elected for six years. Representatives are elected for two years. Federal judges are appointed for life.

A President was elected in 1920; the next Presidential elections will be in 1924, 1928, etc. Members of Congress, both Representatives and Senators, were elected in 1920; the next Congressional elections will be in 1922, 1924, etc.

Election Day for officials of the federal government is on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in November throughout the United States.

Voters of the United States are divided mainly into two parties: the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. There are other smaller parties, but on all national questions the voters have divided quite generally between the larger parties.

THE CONGRESS

Votes cast at a Congressional election decide who shall make the laws to govern the country. One third of the Senate comes up for election every two years. The entire membership of the House of Representatives comes up for election every two years. The Senate terms were started in such a way that they would overlap so that one branch of the Congress always would contain experienced lawmakers.

A bill (that is, a proposed law) may be introduced in either House of Congress, except that taxation bills must originate in the House of Representatives, on the theory that taxes should be proposed by those close to the people, having short terms. After a bill has been passed by either House it must be passed by the other. If there is disagreement, a conference committee is appointed, composed of members of both Houses. They reach a compromise which is an average of the conflicting views. This usually is accepted by both Houses. A bill cannot become law unless it has been passed by both Houses of Congress. Then it goes to the President for his signature. He may veto it, that is, refuse to sign it. If he fails either to veto or sign it in ten days, the bill becomes law automatically. If he veto the bill, he must explain why. Congress by a two-thirds majority can pass a bill over the President's veto. Then it becomes law without his signature.

The Constitution provides that appropriations for the military forces shall be made for not more than two years in advance. This is to prevent the growth

of a military party by making the military funds subject to the civilian congress every two years. In practice appropriations are made for only one year at a time.

The Senate and House of Representatives must operate in accordance with rules which are strictly enforced to avoid confusion and insure orderly procedure.

A bill or resolution, upon introduction, immediately is referred to a committee. Bills relating to finance, taxes and such matters are referred to the Finance Committee in the Senate or the Ways and Means Committee in the House. Bills relating to international affairs are referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate or to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House. Other bills are referred to proper committees. There are thirty-four committees of the Senate and sixty committees of the House of Representatives.

When, as frequently happens, there are several bills on the same subject a committee will take the best parts from each bill and put them together into one bill. On some bills which pass through their hands, a committee will report favorably or unfavorably; that is, will recommend that the bill pass or not pass, according to the views of the majority of the members of the committee. The Senate or House, as the case may be, then takes up the bill with the Committee report and, after debate, will vote to pass or reject. In the House, debate is strictly limited, each side

having a certain number of hours. In the Senate it is practically unlimited unless a special rule is made to govern debate on a certain bill. This is called a cloture rule.

When Republicans are in the majority of Senate or House, the chairman and the majority of the members of the committees are Republicans and republican policies govern the handling of bills. The Democrats being in power, democratic policies govern in like manner.

On important bills, committees hold hearings, sometimes lasting for months, at which testimony is taken from anyone who desires to appear to advocate or oppose the pending legislative proposal. Such testimony usually is printed and is available to the public. There are invariably hearings on revenue bills, tariff bills, important bills affecting the banking system, the merchant marine and such questions of broad popular concern. The most important business men, lawyers, publicists and citizens, both men and women, appear at these hearings to inform the members of their views on what should constitute the law.

Not infrequently a joint committee consisting of several members of the Senate and several from the House will be appointed to study and investigate some important public question and propose legislation based on the findings. Members are appointed to those joint committees by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. The regular committees are known as

standing committees and are organized at the beginning of each session.

Committee work is done chiefly in the morning. The sessions of Senate and House begin at noon.

THE PRESIDENT

The general duties of the President as prescribed by the Constitution have, with the development of the country, been increased conspicuously. An important/routine duty which the Constitution does not impose is the holding of Cabinet meetings. Twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays, members of the cabinet meet with the President at the White House. At these meetings the affairs of each department and the affairs of state, affecting all departments and the whole nation, are discussed and policies decided upon.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall take care that all laws be faithfully executed." Under this briefly stated authority come the multitude of duties which require the President to devote his time to constant supervision of a vast variety of governmental activities. He is in constant consultation with government officials. He receives many individuals and delegations and must receive formally all Ambassadors and Ministers to the United States and accept their credentials in person.

The President appoints the heads of Departments (composing his Cabinet), members of Commissions, Boards, and certain of the more important Bureaus;

collectors of customs (taxes on imports) and internal revenue; Ambassadors and Ministers and a great number of other officials. Most of these appointments have to be confirmed by the Senate before they become effective. Subordinate officers are selected by the officials appointed by the President. Therefore, in voting for a candidate for President the voter has a voice indirectly in filling all the lesser positions in the government service.

The President makes judicial appointments when vacancies arise, from death, resignation or retirement. Almost invariably he names a man of his own political party. Therefore a vote cast for the President indirectly helps to decide who shall be federal judges.

The President nominates and the Senate confirms all commissioned officers in Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other Military branches.

It is the duty of the Vice-President to act as the presiding officer of the Senate and in the event of the death or disability of the President, he becomes President.

THE SUPREME COURT

The highest Court is the Supreme Court of the United States, the members of which are appointed by the President for life and confirmed by the Senate. The Court is composed of eight Associate Justices and the presiding officer who is the Chief Justice of the United States. They stand at the head of the judicial system of the United States, and when they decide a lawsuit, it cannot be appealed. The Supreme Court

may overrule Congress by declaring a law it has enacted is unconstitutional and therefore void. The only answer to this possible to Congress is an amendment to the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution made wise provisions for amendments; to insure wide discussion and to prevent impulsive action on proposed changes they provided that all amendments must receive the consent of three-fourths of the States.

The principal federal Courts under the Supreme Court are the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals. There are nine Circuits, each embracing several states. A Justice of the Supreme Court is assigned to each and there are several other judges appointed for each Circuit. Also there are the United States District Courts. Each has jurisdiction over a Federal Judicial District, of which there are one or more in each state. These federal judges are all appointed for life by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

NOTE.—For exposition of the powers and duties of the President, the Congress, and the Courts see the Constitution on page 24.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN DETAIL

By far the most numerous governmental functions are those performed by the Executive branch of the government. The following pages suggest the important duties of each Department with the titles of the officers and names of Divisions and Bureaus; also the Boards and Commissions which complete the Executive branch of the government.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Department of State is charged with the duty of transacting the business of the United States with foreign governments. Correspondence relating to diplomatic affairs is carried on between the Department and American Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls abroad and foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington transact their business with the Department. The Department also issues passports to travellers. Experts of the Department frame treaties and the Department is the official custodian of existing treaties to which this Government is a party. The Department is the official publisher of federal laws and proclaims amendments to the Constitution. The Department of State conducts correspondence between the President and the chief Executives of the different states of the United States; it also holds and affixes the seal of the United States to various documents. Offices and Bureaus are: Under-secretary; the

Assistant, Second Assistant, and Third Assistant Secretaries; Director of the Consular Service; Chief Clerk; Solicitor; Division of Latin American Affairs; Division of Western European Affairs; Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Division of Near Eastern Affairs; Division of Mexican Affairs; Division of Russian Affairs; Division of Publications; Division of Passport Control; Division of Current Information; Division of Political and Economic Information; Diplomatic Bureau; Consular Bureau; Bureau of Appointments; Bureau of Indexes and Archives; Bureau of Accounts; Office of the Foreign Trade Advisor and Visa Office.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The Department of the Treasury handles the financial affairs of the government. Customs duties and internal revenue, including income taxes, are collected by the Treasury. The public accounts are kept and all issues of government bonds, certificates of indebtedness, savings certificates, documentary and other internal revenue stamps made. Annually, through the Bureau of the Budget, estimates are submitted to Congress of the appropriations required to run the government. Special reports are furnished to Congress concerning fiscal matters. The Treasury is the custodian of the government holdings of bullion, currency and coin when not in circulation. Offices and Bureaus are:

Under-secretary; Assistant Secretary in charge of foreign loans and railroad advances; Assistant Secretary in charge of public health; Assistant Secretary in charge

of internal revenue and customs; Chief Clerk; Comptroller of the Currency; Treasurer of the United States; Bureau of the Budget; Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Director of the Mint; Register of the Treasury; Federal Farm Loan Board (which makes mortgage loans to farmers); Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Public Health Service; Coast Guard; Supervising Architect; General Supply Committee.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

The Department of War is charged with all matters pertaining to the United States Army. Estimates of cost are made and recommendations regarding changes in the size and methods advanced. Seacoast defenses and the control of rivers and harbors are in its charge. Orders regarding the movement of troops are issued. All purchases of supplies for the army are made. Offices and Bureaus are:

Assistant Secretary of War; Assistant and Chief Clerk; War Department General Staff; Chief of Cavalry; Chief of Field Artillery; Chief of Coast Artillery; Chief of Infantry; Chief of Chaplains; Militia Bureau; Adjutant General; Personnel Bureau; Inspector General; Judge Advocate General; Quartermaster General; Chief of Finance; Surgeon General; Chief of Engineers; Chief of Ordnance; Chief Signal Officer; Air Service; Bureau of Insular Affairs (directing the Philippines); Chemical Warfare Service; Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service; War Credits

Board; Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors;
Army War College.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Department of Justice is charged with administering and enforcing the laws of the United States. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the government. The United States is represented in all prosecutions against individuals or corporations by this Department. Legal opinions are given the President or heads of Departments. Supervision is exercised over all federal attorneys and marshals in all federal judicial districts throughout the country. In addition to the legal work of prosecuting crime, the Department maintains a large staff for the detection of violations of federal statutes. Offices and Bureaus are:

Solicitor General; Assistant to the Attorney General; several Assistant Attorneys General handling miscellaneous cases and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of Customs whose office is in New York and Assistant Attorney General assigned to work for the various Executive Departments; Public Lands Division; Solicitor for the State Department; Solicitor of the Treasury; Solicitor of Internal Revenue; Solicitor for the Interior Department; Solicitor of the Department of Commerce; Solicitor for the Department of Labor; Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant; Disbursing Clerk; Appointment Clerk; Librarian; Bureau of Investigation; Superintendent of Prisons; Pardon

Attorney; Attorney in Charge of Titles; Division of Accounts.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

The Postoffice Department handles the mails, including the parcel post, money order business and other allied activities. Contracts are made with railroads and steamship companies for transportation of the mails. All postmasters in every part of the United States come under this Department. It also conducts the Postal Savings System. The Postmaster General, subject to approval of the President, makes postal treaties with other powers. Offices and Bureaus of the Department are as follows:

Chief Clerk; Postal Savings; Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Solicitor; Purchasing Agent; Chief Inspector; First Assistant Postmaster General (Personnel); Second Assistant Postmaster General, (Railway, Air and Foreign Mails); Third Assistant Postmaster General (Finance and Stamps); Fourth Assistant Postmaster General (Rural Free Delivery and Equipment); Comptroller.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The Department of the Navy supervises the construction, manning, armament, equipment, and operation of ships of war. Estimates for the upkeep of the Navy are prepared for Congress and constant study is engaged in for the improvement of the Navy as a fighting force. In peace times, regular target prac-

tice for ships and training for men are provided. The Navy Yards owned by the government are supervised, and the Department conducts relations with private shipbuilding companies having government ship contracts. The Department also has entire supervision of the United States Marine Corps. Offices and Bureaus are:

Assistant Secretary; Chief Clerk; Office of Naval Operations; War Plans Division; Ship Movements Division; Intelligence Division; Communication Division; Matériel Division; Naval District Division; Submarine Division; Inspection Division; Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performance Division; Bureau of Navigation; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Construction and Repair; Bureau of Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Bureau of Aeronautics; Judge Advocate General; Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior has general charge of the natural resources of the United States. It administers the public lands, is in charge of relations with Indians, pursues studies along scientific lines relating to coal, oil, gas and other resources. It handles the pensions of Civil War veterans, supervises the national parks and makes surveys of land and water. Vari-

ous Alaskan affairs, including the Government Railway in Alaska, come within its jurisdiction. It issues patents on inventions and supervises education. Offices and Bureaus are:

First Assistant Secretary; Assistant Secretary; Chief Clerk; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Commissioner of Pensions; Commissioner of Patents; Commissioner of Education; the Geological Survey; the Reclamation Service; the Bureau of Mines; the National Park Service; Board of Indian Commissioners; Alaskan Engineering Commission; War Minerals Relief.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture is maintained to foster the farming industries of the nation. By constant scientific research it develops improved agricultural methods, finds new plants and crops for American soil, analyzes soils, studies insect and similar pests and has authority to establish quarantines against the movement of infected plants and promotes and protects the forests. It has supervision of road building. It studies domestic animals with a view to improving breeds. The purity of commercial foods is tested and passed upon. It compiles and issues reports on the condition of crops and prepares other statistics relating to agriculture. The enforcement of various laws such as the cotton future trading law come within its jurisdiction. It issues weather reports in all cities. Offices and Bureaus are:

Assistant Secretary; Chief Clerk; Solicitor; Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics; Weather Bureau; Bureau of Animal Industry; Bureau of Plant Industry; Forest Service; Bureau of Chemistry; Bureau of Soils; Bureau of Entomology; Biological Survey; Division of Accounts and Disbursements; Division of Publications; Library; States Relations Service; Bureau of Public Roads; Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates; Packers and Stockyards Administration; Administration of Grain Future Trading Act; Insecticide and Fungicide Board; Federal Horticultural Board; Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce is charged with the duty of fostering and promoting the commerce and trade of the United States both at home and abroad. It gathers information on trade conditions and business opportunities in all parts of the world for the benefit of American business men. It has supervision of the fishery industry, promotes mining and manufacturing, and administers the laws relating to navigation. It maintains light houses and conducts the survey of the coast lines. Its Census Bureau gathers decennially statistics of population, manufactures, agriculture and a great variety of other statistics. The Bureau of Standards tests standards of weights and measures and carries on extensive scientific research in cooperation with private business. Offices and Bureaus are:

Assistant Secretary; Chief Clerk; Disbursing Clerk;

Appointment Division; Division of Publications; Division of Supplies; Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Bureau of Standards; Bureau of Fisheries; Bureau of Lighthouses; Coast and Geodetic Survey; Bureau of Navigation; Steamboat-Inspection Service.

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

The Department of Labor is charged with the duty of promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States. While constantly pursuing investigations to improve working conditions, the Department also acts as mediator and conciliator in efforts to prevent or settle labor disputes. Statistics relating to industrial matters are compiled. Data on the cost of living, on wages at home and abroad and similar information are gathered and studied. The Department has supervision of immigration into the United States and also directs the work of investigating matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life.

Offices and Bureaus are: Assistant Secretary; Chief Clerk; Appointment Clerk; Division of Publications and Supplies; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Immigration; Children's Bureau; Bureau of Naturalization; Women's Bureau; United States Employment Service.

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Alien Property Custodian. In charge of property seized from enemy aliens during the war.

American National Red Cross. Maintains headquarters at Washington under the honorary presidency of the President of the United States.

Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska. In charge of military and post roads in Alaska.

Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government. Coordinates map-making and surveying.

Civil Service Commission. Enforces the civil service laws and holds examinations for government positions.

Commission on Navy Yards and Naval Stations. Locates navy yards, naval stations, submarine bases, etc.

The Commission of Fine Arts. Supervises great national monuments and passes on designs for important public works.

Court of Claims. Hears claims against the United States.

Federal Board for Vocational Education. Promotes vocational education, especially for soldiers.

Federal Power Commission. Conserves the national waterpower resources and grants licenses to operate power sites.

Federal Reserve Board. Supervises the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks con-

stituting the money system. Approves changes in bank rates. Formulates fiscal policies.

Federal Trade Commission. Enforces the laws against unfair competition. Makes economic inquiries.

General Accounting Office. Audits all government accounts.

The International Joint Commission. Handles questions concerning the Canadian Boundary.

International Boundary Commission. United States and Canada.

International Boundary Commission. United States and Mexico.

International Sanitary Bureau. Conducted jointly by United States and Latin-American governments to study prevention of disease through sanitation.

Interstate Commerce Commission. Regulates interstate rates charged by railroads, steamship companies, telephone and telegraph companies and all other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

The Joint Board. Composed of high Army and Navy officers who sit together to make war plans.

Joint Committee on Printing. Three members of the Senate and three of the House. The Committee controls all government printing.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Composed of scientists and Army and Navy officers and seeks to advance the science of aeronautics.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Maintains homes for disabled volunteers at Dayton, O., Milwaukee, Wis., Togus, Me., Leavenworth, Kans.,

Marion, Ind., Santa Monica, Calif., Danville, Ill., Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak.

National Screw Thread Commission. Establishes standards for screw threads.

The Panama Canal. Administers the affairs of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

The Pan-American Union. Promotes trade and social relations with the Latin-American republics.

Pecuniary Claims Arbitration Commission. Handles foreign claims for damages.

The Smithsonian Institution. Scientific research and museum.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Hears cases of residents of the District of Columbia and has jurisdiction to hear cases against general civil officers of the United States.

United States Bureau of Efficiency. Maintains a system of efficiency ratings for government departments.

United States Council of National Defense. Advises the President on all phases of the national defense. Makes economic surveys and reports. Now practically dormant.

United States Court of Customs Appeals. Adjudicates disputes over customs duties.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Administers the federal workmen's compensation act.

United States Geographic Board. Settles disputes on names of places.

United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene

Board. Combats diseases through dissemination of propaganda and instruction and seeks to protect soldiers and sailors from social diseases.

United States Railroad Administration. Operated the railroads during federal control. Now is engaged in winding up the business remaining from control.

United States Railroad Labor Board. Sits at Chicago and hears disputes between the railroads and their employes.

United States Shipping Board. Regulates ocean steamship rates, promotes the American merchant marine and operates, through the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the government-owned merchant fleet.

The United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission. Promotes trade, legal, financial and social relations with the Latin-American republics.

United States Soldiers' Home. Located at Washington for aged and disabled veterans of the regular army.

United States Tariff Commission. Makes economic studies and furnishes reports and data to Congress.

United States Veterans' Bureau. Carries on the work formerly done by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Handles business of the Government in connection with relief of world war veterans.

War Finance Corporation. Makes loans to banks of funds to be used in financing farmers, exporters, cattlemen. During the war made advances to public utilities and industrial corporations engaged in war business.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the

*An official copy of the Constitution, as adopted, with the original spelling, punctuation and capitalization.

United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen

of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his

Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Maga-

zines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;
—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and

vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein other-

wise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Appli-

cation of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all

executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Go WASHINGTON

Presidt and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire

JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts

NATHANIEL GORHAM
RUFUS KING

Connecticut

WM SAML JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

New York

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey

WIL: LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY
WM PATTERSON
JONA: DAYTON

Attest:

Pennsylvania

B. FRANKLIN
ROBT. MORRIS
THOS. FITZSIMONS
JAMES WILSON
THOMAS MIFFLIN
GEO. CLYMER
JARED INGERSOLL
GOUV MORRIS

Delaware

GEO: READ
JOHN DICKINSON
JACO: BROOM
GUNNING BEDFORD jun
RICHARD BASSETT

Maryland

JAMES MCHENRY
DANL CARROLL
DAN: of St THOS
JENIFER

Virginia

JOHN BLAIR—
JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina

WM BLOUNT
HU WILLIAMSON
RICHD DOBBS SPAIGHT

South Carolina

J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES PINCKNEY
CHARLES COTESWORTH
PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia

WILLIAM FEW
AER BALDWIN

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment

of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or

members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among

the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the

exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.——We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.——That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,——That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that

Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.——Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.——He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.——He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.——He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.——He has called together legislative bodies at places

unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.——He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.——He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.——He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.——He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.——He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.——He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.——He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.——He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.——He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;

giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:——For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:——For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:——For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:——For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:——For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:——For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:——For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:——For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:——For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.——He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.——He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.——He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.——

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—— He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.——

WE, THEREFORE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK

BUTTON GWINNETT	GEORGE WYTHER	GEORGE ROSS
LYMAN HALL	RICHARD HENRY LEE	CASAR RODNEY
GEO WALTON	TH JEFFERSON	GEO READ
WM HOOPER	BENJA HARRISON	THO M: KEAN
JOSEPH HEWES	THOS NELSON JR.	WM FLOYD
JOHN PENN	FRANCIS LIGTHFOOT LEE	PHIL. LIVINGSTON
EDWARD RUTLEDGE	CARTER BRAXTON	FRANS LEWIS
THOS HEYWARD JUNR	ROBT MORRIS	LEWIS MORRIS
THOMAS LYNCH JUNR	BENJAMIN RUSH	RICHD STOCKTON
ARTHUR MIDDLETON	BENJA FRANKLIN	JNO WITHERSPOON
SAMUEL CHASE	JOHN MORTON	FRAS HOPKINSON
WM PACA	GEO CLYMER	JOHN HART
THOS STONE	JAS SMITH	ABRA CLARK
CHARLES CARROLL OF	GEO TAYLOR	JOSIAH BARTLETT
CARROLLTON	JAMES WILSON	WM WHIPPLE

SAM'L ADAMS	STEP HOPKINS	WM WILLIAMS
JOHN ADAMS	WILLIAM ELLERY	OLIVER WOLCOTT
ROBT TREAT PAYNE	ROGER SHERMAN	MATTHEW THORNTON
ELBRIDGE GERRY	SAMEL HUNTINGTON	

HISTORICAL NOTE

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, In Congress assembled at Philadelphia, *Resolved* on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another com-

mittee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draft, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Doctrine laid down in this statement by President Monroe constitutes the basic principle of the foreign policy of the United States. Including in its scope the entire continents of North and South America, it lays down the rule of America for Americans. The respect accorded this Doctrine by the governments of the old world, including Asia, has perpetuated the policy which has prevented the establishment of monarchy in the Western Hemisphere and made it the permanent domain of a republican form of government.

Extracts from the Seventh Annual Message of James Monroe, President of the United States, dated December 2, 1823.

[State Papers, First Session, Eighteenth Congress.]

* * * * *

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. **In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements**

by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

* * * * *

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal, to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all

enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall

make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold

such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

(November 19, 1863.)

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

“Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that Nation might

live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

“But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

THE SEVERAL STATES

The surpassing genius of the framers of the Constitution must not be forgotten.

While creating a federal government strong enough to weather all storms, internal and external, including rebellions and foreign wars; strong enough to establish and maintain a national credit, the highest in the world; a central government successful alike in peace and war; it granted to the states, united in the great republic, the largest possible degree of self government.

As already stated, the Constitution of the United States left with the individual states the full exercise of all governmental functions not specifically assigned to the federal government, or expressly denied to the states.

Thus it is that each state has its own constitution and government. These state constitutions are patterned in some measure after the Federal Constitution. Each state has its Executive branch, represented by the Governor; Legislative branch in its General Assembly or Legislature composed of an upper and a lower house; its Judicial branch with a Supreme Court and various other courts.

Each state provides such governmental machinery as it needs to carry into operation the laws it enacts.

While most of the states hold local elections on the day appointed for federal elections, namely, the first

Tuesday after the first Monday in November, yet this is optional and in some, elections are held at other times, as in Maine, where local elections occur in September.

Below the state are the county, the municipality, and the town, each having its own governmental functions to perform and offices to be filled. The lesser units are training schools from which have come most of the country's political leaders.

The Constitution of the United States is the charter and bulwark of our liberties. Under it the people of the United States enjoy freedom of political and religious conscience, equality of opportunity, security of life and property and liberty of action within the law. Through its instrumentalities, every needed reform, every new advance may be accomplished by the intelligent exercise of the ballot.

The future of the country rests in the hands of its voters.

BOOKS, TIMELY AND IMPORTANT

MANUAL FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Simple and authoritative sketch of the United States Government.

Especially prepared for the newly enfranchised women but a valuable book for every intelligent citizen regardless of sex. \$1.25 a copy.

TREATIES AND RESOLUTIONS of the CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

As ratified by the United States Senate. With important facts and tables relating thereto. 64 pages bound in cloth; title in gold leaf, \$1.00 a copy.

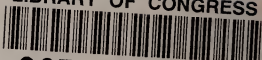
FEDERAL TAXES

The entire body of the revenue law, with a clear and authoritative elucidation. Highly recommended by lawyers, banks and business men.

128 pages, durable cloth binding, title in gold leaf, \$1.25 a copy.

At book stores, or will be sent postage prepaid by
FEDERAL TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON
PUBLISHERS,
175 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 027 272 303 5